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UBBI ET ORBI—From the central loggia of St. Peter's Basilica, Pope Paul VI imparts his blessing to the city and the world before a vast crowd on Christmas Day.

United Press International

Special Pilgrimage Door Unsealed

Papal Ceremony Opens 'Holy Year'

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI solemnly opened the 1975 "holy year" of the Roman Catholic Church last night, and in a

midnight Christmas mass prayed for peace on earth.

Wielding a silver hammer, the 77-year-old Pontiff slowly tapped three times at an entrance to St. Peter's Basilica—the "Holy Door"—that had been closed and walled up since 1950.

Vatican workers removed the door panel with a set of pulleys as some masonry fell to the ground. Fraught with anxiety, the pontiff, washed the threshold and the door posts with blessed water and Pope Paul led a procession of clergy and selected members of the lateran through the Holy Door into St. Peter's.

Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims are expected to walk through the Holy Door during the next 12 months.

Penance, Prayer.

The ancient ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door, performed for the first time in a quarter of a century, inaugurated a "holy year" that the church describes as an event for penance and special divine grace.

In a Christmas message to the world, the Pope today praised Jesus as "the brother of all, the advocate of the poor, the friend of the lowly, the companion of the suffering, the redeemer of sinners—in a word, our Savior."

The Pontiff said that the church was imploring God to impart his "life-giving blessing" to its "holy year."

Pope Paul spoke in Italian from the outer balcony of St. Peter's at noon today.

The first "holy year" visitors from abroad and many ordinary tourists were among a crowd, estimated at 30,000 persons, in St. Peter's Square, where the Pope stepped out onto the balcony at the end of an hour-long pontifical mass inside the church.

Legalized Abortion.

Pope Paul's outdoor appearance was marred by an incident. Just as he started delivering his address, a small group of young people demonstrating for legalized abortion turned up and were at once manhandled by the police.

The demonstrators, not more than 30, had quietly walked along the broad Via della Conciliazione toward St. Peter's Square, stopping close to the line on the pavement that marks the boundary between Italian territory and the tiny state of Vatican City.

A few young men silently unfurled three white signs demanding, in black lettering, that Italy's rigorous legal ban on abortion be lifted.

Uninformed and plainclothes men of the Italian public security police immediately closed in on the group, snatched the signs and detained 13 men and a young woman.

"Urbi et Orbi"

At the end of his 10-minute speech, Pope Paul gave his traditional blessing "Urbi et Orbi" (to the city and to the world). The papal address and benediction were relayed live over an international television hookup.

The 77-year-old Pontiff looked wan and fatigued during today's rites. He had retired at 2 a.m. after the ceremony of the unsealing of the Holy Door and subsequently quitted.

Pope Paul proclaimed the "holy year" in May, 1973. He named spiritual renewal and reconciliation among all men as its themes and instructed bishops all over

the message made public by the British consul general in Melbourne said:

"Please convey to the Prime Minister my regrets that I have created this problem. And to all others concerned."

Soviet-Costa Rica Accord.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Costa Rica agreed yesterday on their first cultural and scientific accord after two years of negotiations. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry announced.

U.S. Steel Cuts Price Rise 20%

But Level Is Still 7%8 % Increase

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).—In a surprise move, the United States Steel Corp. announced late Monday that it was reducing by about 20 per cent a series of price increases announced 10 days ago. The increases had been challenged by the Ford administration.

The action was taken shortly after two other major steelmakers raised prices on a wide variety of products to the levels previously announced by U.S. Steel.

With the reductions, U.S. Steel's prices on some major products are 7 per cent to 8 per cent higher than they were 10 days ago.

Albert Rees, director of the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability, said that he was pleased with the action and that he hoped other companies that had recently announced price increases would reconsider them.

U.S. Steel said it would not increase the average level of its steel prices in the next six months unless forced to do so by "unforeseen major economic events."

Before the U.S. Steel announcement, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. had announced that they were raising prices on a wide variety of products. They said the increases, averaging 5 per cent to 6 per cent, would raise their prices to levels announced a week ago by U.S. Steel.

Bethlehem is the nation's No. 2 steel producer, and Wheeling-Pittsburgh is the ninth largest.

The partial rollback by U.S. Steel was not seen as a great victory for the Ford administration. It still left U.S. Steel with a new and substantially higher level of prices in place before the end of the year.

Some analysts have suggested that U.S. Steel's latest price increase in anticipation of price controls by the administration.

U.S. Steel said Monday that the partial rollback left it with an overall price increase of about 4 per cent. The increases for major products, such as plate and structural, which are used in the construction industry, were 7 per cent to 8 per cent, however, down from 10 per cent or more before the rollback.

Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel, said about three-fourths of the price increases represented a catch-up of U.S. Steel's prices with those being charged by major competitors.

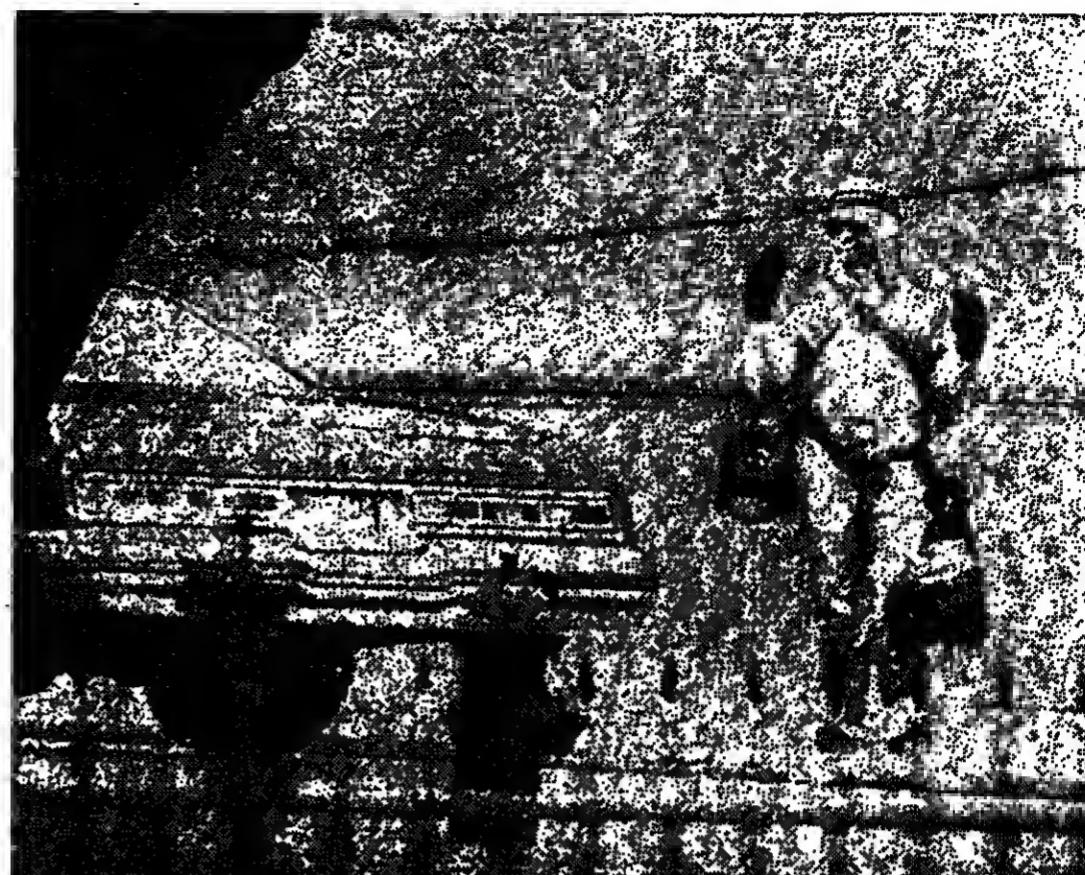
Mr. Speer said the decision to modify the price increases was made following conversations with Mr. Rees. The two men met Friday in Washington and Sunday in Philadelphia.

In his announcement, Mr. Speer said, "U.S. Steel is taking this action because of its sincere desire to aid the nation in its fight against double-digit inflation."

"The new prices fall far short of covering the higher costs that U.S. Steel has incurred in recent months," he said. The company said its previously announced prices were based on cost increases totaling \$20 a ton. It said the new lower price level would recover only 60 per cent, or \$12 of the higher costs.

Although industry costs have increased sharply, the industry's profits have also soared in recent months. U.S. Steel's net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 rose 14.7 per cent over the year before. For the first nine months of 1974, income was up 108.4 per cent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press
Man who crashed his car through a White House gate seen negotiating with police.

After Smashing Through Gate

'Bomber' Threatens White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).

A man dressed in makeshift Arab garb and wired to what appeared to be explosive devices crashed a car through a White House gate this morning and drove to the front entrance. He surrendered four hours later.

A Secret Service spokesman said no explosives were found in the car, on the man or in two satchels connected to him by wires.

The Secret Service spokesman identified the man as Marshall L. Fields, about 25, son of a former State Department employee, Marshall L. Fields, who died in the spring. The Secret Service said the son's name was in their file of persons who had made threats about the President.

The spokesman said Fields had been brought to the scene. Police also summoned an Arab-language interpreter to talk with him. Police said Fields appeared to be fluent in Arabic.

Fields wore a piece of white cloth over his head. It was tied to resemble an Arab head-covering.

The spokesman said Fields had demanded to meet with the Pakistani ambassador to the United States, Sabahuddin Yaqub Khan.

The spokesman said Fields, who claimed to be a Black Muslim, gave no indication why he wanted to talk to the ambassador.

A spokesman at the Pakistani Embassy said, "We never heard of this man."

Gate Not Locked

The Secret Service said Fields crashed a sedan through a Pennsylvania Avenue gate that was closed but not locked at 7:07 a.m.

He stopped the car about 10 feet from the front entrance to

the White House. At first, he appeared to be holding a stick of dynamite in his mouth. Later he removed it.

A block-long area around the White House was cordoned off by police.

Most of the time, as Fields negotiated with guards, he stood a few feet to the rear of the car, his hands in the air. Two satchels, connected to his body by wires, were on the ground beside him.

At one point, a woman identified as his mother was brought to the scene. Police also summoned an Arab-language interpreter to talk with her. Police said Fields appeared to be fluent in Arabic.

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Ethiopia Acts On Security In Asmara

Clashes With Rebels Reported Continuing

(Continued from Page 1) throughout Ethiopia, but the streets of Asmara were deserted as soon as darkness fell.

Today was a normal working day in Ethiopia, whose Christian population celebrates Christmas on Jan. 6, in accordance with the Julian calendar.

In last night's announcement of the seven murders, Radio Asmara also said that a man and two women had been injured.

Nine Arrested

The radio also announced the arrest of nine persons for opposing the policy of Ethiopia's military rulers, who last week said that they would turn Ethiopia into a socialist state with a one-party system, direct government control of most of the economy and collective farms on government land.

In the absence of official word on who was responsible for the seven killings, Asmara was rife with rumors.

A theory said the seven might have been victims of disputes between the two Eritrean guerrilla groups, the predominantly Moslem Nationalist Eritrean Liberation Front and the Marxist-oriented Popular Liberation Front.

There was also speculation that rebel elements might be eliminating Eritreans they feared could betray socialist activities to the authorities. Another theory suggested that commander of the 2d Division, bad, in revenge for the grenade attacks, retaliated against persons they suspected of being involved with the liberation movements.

Helms Denies CIA Operation

(Continued from Page 1) Helms, "He explained his domestic activities this way:

"A mansion has many rooms and there were many things going on during the period of the (anti-war) bombings. I'm not privy to who struck John."

Mr. Angleton was in charge of rooting out foreign espionage agents in the United States.

Rep. Nedzi's televised interview was the first public confirmation that any domestic wrongdoing has been committed by the CIA.

"But the question of whether there's any ground for criminal prosecution still remains," Rep. Nedzi said. "I'm not aware of anything in the statute which set up the agency that provides for criminal sanctions."

Rep. Nedzi, who is known to have discussed the domestic spying allegations at length last week with Mr. Colby, noted that "the information which was given me does not square with the information that has appeared in the allegations and the wider implications of the stories that are circulating presently."

He said he planned to call Mr. Colby to testify during hearings into the CIA's domestic activities.

Additional planned hearings were announced yesterday by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, whose Senate Government Operations subcommittee met for two days earlier this month to hear testimony about revamping congressional oversight of the CIA.



United Press International
Would-be hijacker Jozef Homolov in Rome after arrest.

Hijacker Foiled in Attempt To Force 747 Crash on Rome

ROME, Dec. 25 (UPI)—A Czechoslovak-born Canadian ordered an Air India Boeing 747 to circle over Rome for two hours today but was overpowered by the current regime.

Then he ordered Capt. Kapur to crash the aircraft into the Italy but four crew members subdued and disarmed him.

Homolov boarded the flight in Bomby.

"I hijacked the plane because people in Bomby saw me changing money and saw that I had a lot of money," he said after his arrest.

He received three stitches in the head for a wound sustained in the cockpit struggle.

Homolov was later taken to Rome's Regina Coeli jail charged with hijacking and carrying forged currency.

Capt. Kapur said that it was quite clear that Homolov intended to crash the plane. "He threatened to stop the engines and smash the instruments," he said.

He demanded to be put in radio contact with Rome airport's security chief and asked for a gun to be brought to him once the plane landed.

Homolov refused to believe that

the plane, carrying 151 passengers and 19 crew, was over Rome and told the pilot to fly over St. Peter's Basilica to make sure.

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Early Possible Early Next Year

S., Panama Said to Be Near Agreement on Canal Zone

By Marjorie Simons

NAMA CITY, Dec. 25 (UPI)—An apparent American concession to surrender jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone at the end of five years has led to conclusions by an authoritative source that a New U.S.-Panama canal treaty will be able to present a draft treaty as early as March.

Only last year, Panama, mobilized considerable continental and even worldwide support for its campaign to recover jurisdiction over the 10-mile-wide Canal Zone which divides the country in half. At that time, particularly during a March, 1973, UN Security Council meeting here, U.S.-Panama relations deteriorated sharply when the United States was forced to use a rare veto to block a strongly pro-Panamanian resolution.

Washington has for some time accepted the principle of future Panamanian jurisdiction over the zone and, during last year's round of talks, the United States proposed surrendering its jurisdiction during a period of 15 years.

But Panama demanded that its own laws should apply in all civilian areas and that police, postal and commercial activities in the zone be taken over by Panamanians within five years. On this point, Panama appears to have won an important concession.

Panama never lost its sovereignty, or legal ownership, of the Canal Zone, but it surrendered jurisdiction, or effective control, to the United States "in perpetuity" under a treaty signed in 1903.

Elimination Sought

Panama's strongman, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, has frequently and publicly demanded the progressive elimination of the U.S. military presence in the zone. About 12,000 troops, largely U.S. Army and Air Force personnel, are stationed here.

But, in a recent interview, sources close to Panama's negotiating team disclosed: "Panama has now definitely agreed that the United States will continue to defend the canal and that its military retain bases here for a specific period of time."

Sources on both sides, however, concede that the military issue is still the stickiest of the points to be ironed out: the United States wants a treaty permitting its military to stay at least until the end of the century and a guaranteed renewal clause.

On the Panamanian side, there is "a reluctance to commit a future generation" and Panama, therefore, wants an option, rather than a commitment, to renew the military articles in the treaty.

Also still under discussion are the extent of the land to be occupied by the U.S. military installations, the number of U.S. troops to be stationed at the bases and the possibility that the United States would pay a rent for its bases.

Despite the many substantive issues that remain to be solved between Panama and the Pentagon, communication and cooperation between the U.S. military and Gen. Torrijos appear to be better than at any time since he came to power in an October, 1968, coup. The general has even toned down his anti-American rhetoric.

A spill still under discussion are the extent of the land to be occupied by the U.S. military installations, the number of U.S. troops to be stationed at the bases and the possibility that the United States would pay a rent for its bases.

The body of a leftist militant was found Wednesday as violence continued in Argentina. Police identified the victim as Raúl Parachin, 23, a Uruguayan, from documents in his clothing. He was found in the office of the "Anti-Imperialist Movement for Latin-American Liberation."

Since August, scores of young leftists have been killed by rightists bent on avenging murders committed by leftist guerrillas. About 185 persons have been killed in various forms of political violence since President Isabel Perón took power July 1.

Monday night, guerrillas exploded a pickup truck near the convoy of Federal Police Chief Luis Margarita, killing a corporal and wounding two officers, police said.

Mr. Margarita, 56, escaped unharmed. He was named police chief Nov. 4, replacing Alberto Villar, who was assassinated along with his wife Nov. 1.

mos-699 Launched

OSCAR, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Union yesterday launched its second satellite. Toss no details of the satellite's ion.

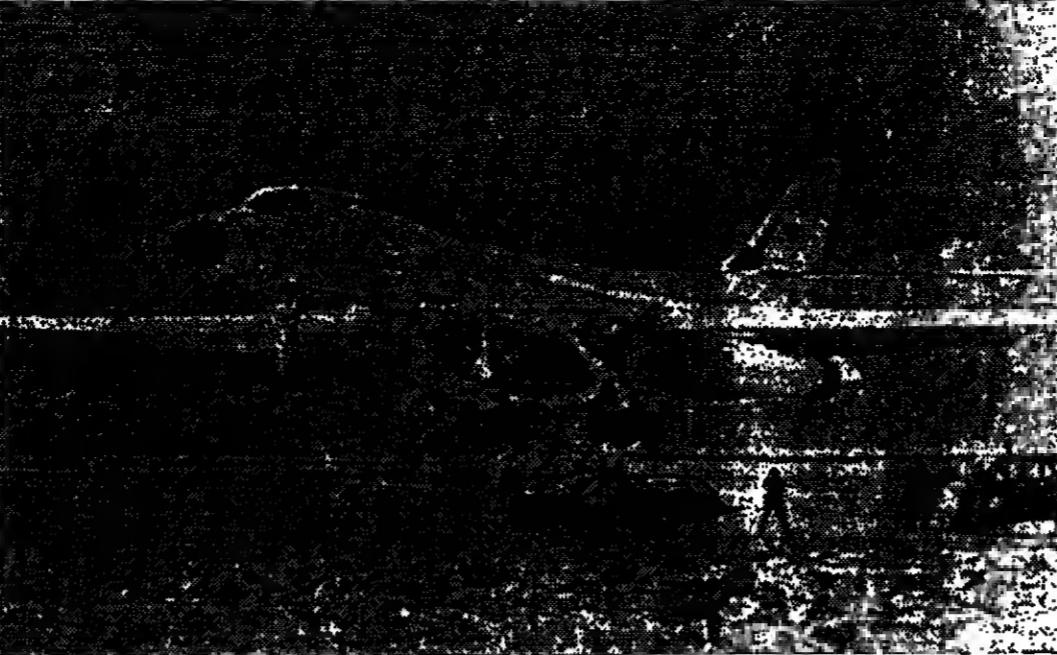
Buenos Aires, Dec. 25 (AP)—The body of a leftist militant was found Wednesday as violence continued in Argentina. Police identified the victim as Raúl Parachin, 23, a Uruguayan, from documents in his clothing. He was found in the office of the "Anti-Imperialist Movement for Latin-American Liberation."

Former New York Rep. Allard Lowenstein and others have called for ballistic tests to determine whether the bullet removed from Kennedy's head came from Sirhan's pistol. The demands for reopening the case are based mainly on a 1970 report by a Pasadena ballistics expert, who challenged the ballistics work performed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

TWA, Swissair to Cut North Atlantic Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The State Department announced Monday that Trans World Airlines and Swissair have agreed to reduce their traffic on transatlantic flights between the United States and Switzerland next summer by more than 25 per cent compared with the summer of 1973.

The reduction of excess capacity in the transatlantic market is part of President Ford's seven-point action program to assist the U.S. international airline industry.



Associated Press
NEW STRATEGIC BOMBER—Destined to replace the B-52, the U.S. Air Force B-1 making first test flight at Edwards Field near Los Angeles. It flew for about 75 minutes.

B-1 Bomber Makes Its Maiden Flight in California

PALMDALE, Calif., Dec. 25

—The B-1 bomber has been flown for the first time, beginning a two-year period of tests in which the Air Force will determine if a fleet of B-1s would be worth their high cost—now about \$76 million each.

On its maiden flight Monday, the four-engine plane "performed

and responded exactly like we have seen in simulation," test pilot Charles Bock Jr. said. "It is up to and equal to all the predictions made for it."

After taking off from Palmdale airport where the assembly plant of its builder, Rockwell International, is located, the B-1 stayed aloft for about an hour and 15 minutes. It landed at nearby Edwards Air Force Base, where it will be kept for further testing.

Mr. Bock, who was accompanied by a co-pilot and flight engineer, said there were no problems with the 1,400-mile-an-hour plane, "except for a few minor discrepancies that you would expect on any first flight." The B-1 reached only a purposely low 210 mph during the flight.

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Japan Issues Plan to Cut Energy Use

Voluntary Response Is Seen as Key

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (UPI)—This Japanese government announced yesterday a new energy-conservation program designed to save foreign exchange and to contribute to a worldwide move by the consuming nations to reduce oil consumption.

The conservation program, scheduled to take effect on Jan. 1, was announced without fanfare by a middle-level government committee. Although it calls for quarterly reports by industry and government agencies, the program appears to rely primarily on voluntary action.

Newspapers and other media gave the program far less attention than was accorded similar conservation plans at the outset of the oil crisis, a little more than a year ago. Yesterday's plan was less specific than the previous one in its restrictions and the public is less excited. The chances seem slim that the new plan will be notably effective.

The program sets a target for reducing energy consumption by 13 per cent by government offices, 10 per cent by private citizens, and 10 per cent by non-productive operations of industry. The savings are to be realized by such measures as maximum room temperatures of 68 degrees Fahrenheit, extinguishing unnecessary lights, closing some elevators and a cut in automobile usage.

TV, Neon Signs

Unlike last year's program, specific restrictions on business or office hours, late-night television or neon-sign advertising were announced.

No estimate of the potential savings by the new program were made public. Informed sources said the program was the basis of Japan's report last week to the International Energy Agency in Paris that a 3-per-cent of conservation target is planned (IET, Dec. 18). Such a saving would result only if the new plan is fully effective for the entire calendar year of 1975.

In a meeting two weeks ago, a cabinet-level committee headed by economic coordinator Takeo Fukuda estimated Japan's oil imports for fiscal 1975, which starts April 1, at about 290 million kiloliters. This compares with 283 million kiloliters imported by Japan in fiscal 1973 and is about 4 per cent more than the estimated importation level for this year, or 280 million kiloliters.

Japan is almost completely dependent on imported oil and is one of the world's foremost petroleum importers. Its policy has a substantial impact on the worldwide energy situation. Japanese leaders would like to save on petroleum to conserve foreign exchange and possibly help bring prices down. But they also are worried about industrial production levels and leery of any action which might be resented by the oil-producing countries.

Current Japanese official plans call for an increase of about 4 per cent in the gross national product in fiscal 1975. This would be a reduction by more than half from the high growth trends of the 1960s but a major turnaround from the minus growth of this year.

Laos Unit Rebels, Seizes Provincial Capital in Battle

VIENTIANE, Dec. 25 (AP)—The provincial capital of Ban Houei Sal in northwestern Laos was in rebel hands today following a revolt early yesterday by about 100 Royal Lao Army soldiers, sources said.

The rebel troops, said to be heavily armed, are ready to resist any counterattack by local army units, the sources said.

The rebels are members of two companies of Special Guerrilla Unit troops trained and paid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency during the war in Laos. Seven government soldiers were wounded when the rebels moved into the town yesterday, the sources said. "The shooting lasted about an hour," a source reported.

Ban Houei Sal, a Mekong River town situated in the heart of the "golden triangle" opium-producing area, is near the Burmese border, about 230 miles northwest of Vientiane.

No Westerners appear to have been hurt in the incident, sources said, but the head of the U.S. aid mission in Ban Houei Sal, Jack Ruxtable, apparently has been confined to his home. The rebels seized Mr. Ruxtable's radio transmitter and used it to contact student activists in Vientiane, the sources said.

New Internal Passports To Be Issued in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—The Soviet government today announced a new internal passport system.

outlined in a decree printed in the newspapers, it means that rural residents, many of whom until now have been without an internal passport, will enjoy similar internal travel rights as town people. Agricultural workers without such a document were unable to leave their farms without permission from the village council. Holders of the new passport will no longer have to register with the police while away from home on short trips.



ON VIEW—Visitors at the Leningrad exhibition of paintings by nonconformist artists. The exhibition, which has official permission, opened Sunday. Some of the works were displayed in an unauthorized show in Moscow in September.

A Second 'Leap Forward'

Mao Is 81 Today, Leading New Campaign

By Charles R. Smith

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Mao Tse-tung, frail and slowly fading physically, will be 81 years old tomorrow.

Mr. Mao still is politically active despite his advanced years. His health is sufficient to enable him to receive foreign visitors for lengthy periods.

But his activities are more limited than ever. He is not as deeply involved in policy decisions and political details as he once was, according to analysts specializing in Chinese affairs.

China is probably in better shape today than at any time since the Communist party chairman proclaimed the "new China" 25 years ago. But it still is plagued by problems rooted in a fight for succession in the aged leader's conviction that revolutionary struggle must be a continuing process, economic policies and other issues.

As it turns out, Mr. Mao's mass political drive against two dead men appears to be winding down. But a new campaign is building.

The new drive, under way in the provinces but still unmentioned, by the Peking power center, is a new "leap forward."

It was just after his birthday

last year that Mr. Mao launched a campaign to criticize the ancient sage Confucius and Lin Piao, his former defense minister who died in a 1971 abortive coup plot.

That campaign was waged with varying intensity throughout this year, with Mr. Mao deeply involved in its direction—at least in the first half of the year.

Mr. Mao has been absent from his Peking residence in the Chung Man Hau area near the Forbidden City for the last few months.

Foreign visitors taken to see him usually did not know for certain where they were. And those who did were sworn to secrecy.

Analysts say Mr. Mao probably has been meeting with provincial leaders to take political soundings about present and future policy.

The succession struggle was only one element of the campaign against Lin. Another aim was to justify the chaotic "cultural revolution" that Mr. Mao launched in the late 1960s.

It may be, some analysts say, that he now wants to see a "new leap forward" to justify his unsuccessful economic experiment of the past.

Obituaries

Marshal Ahmed Ismail, 55, Egyptian Minister of War

CAIRO, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Major General Ahmed Ismail, 55, Egyptian War Minister and Deputy Premier, died today in London, where he had been under treatment.

Informed sources said that he was suffering from cancer. His body was taken to Cairo this evening.

Marshal Ismail, who became war minister in October, 1972, headed the combined Egyptian-Syrian command which planned and carried out the two-front attack on Israeli forces last year across the Suez Canal and in the Golani Heights.

Marshal Ismail went to London for treatment last summer.

The marshal, who was trained in Britain and in the Soviet Union, had also taken part in the first Arab-Israeli war of 1948 and in the Suez war of 1956. He commanded an infantry division during the six-day war of June, 1967.

He first saw action with the Allied forces in the desert during World War II.

Marshal Ismail will be given a state funeral Friday. President Anwar Sadat is expected to lead the funeral procession.

Dr. Paul S. Wingerter

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Dr. Paul S. Wingerter, 74, professor emeritus of art history at Columbia University and an innovator in treating the art of primitive peoples as a part of the history of art as well as cultural anthropology, died Sunday.

Gerardo Ruzzoni

ROME, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Composer and music critic Gerardo Ruzzoni, 82, died Monday. Mr. Ruzzoni's works included "Mementos for Orchestra in Memory of Martin Luther King" and "Praises to the Trinity."

Walter Odeide

NAIROBI, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Walter Odeide, 62, who was detained by the British during

Chairman Mao Tse-tung in September of this year.

AP

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$		P/E 100	High	Low	Chg.	Stocks and Div in \$		P/E 100	High	Low	Chg.	Stocks and Div in \$		P/E 100	High	Low	Chg.	Stocks and Div in \$		P/E 100	High	Low	Chg.			
Night	Low					Night	Low					Night	Low				Night	Low			Night	Low				
61WV 36% Abil Lb 122	12	39	3111	497+	+67	54 39% Arms Rd 75	250	446	446	446	-	71 24% ConEd Pd 4	6	426	416	-10	129 25% Denby 120	5	42	256	-14	56 25% Emplo 111	11	262	252	-16
61ZC 23% ALC In 7,20	7	20	334	33	-331	125 24% Arco Corp 10	4	421	406	406	-	514 25% ConEd McC 220	32	32	32	-	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Almader 1	2	13	8	73	-72	124 25% Arco Corp 10	4	421	406	406	-	269 25% ConEd 125	18	118	118	-	112 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Almader 12	4	10	142	142	-142	125 25% Arco Corp 10	4	421	406	406	-	709 25% ConEd pol 20	6	426	416	-10	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Almader 15	14	21	202	202	-202	126 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	31 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Almader 30	80	80	324	324	-324	127 25% ASA 250	4	421	406	406	-	92 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 15% Almader 18	7	20	202	202	-202	128 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	21 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Agricu Co	7	4	5	5	-5	129 25% ASA 250	8	35	219	219	-	44 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Agricu Co	42	51	676	676	-676	130 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	113 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 24% Agricu Co	55	55	358	358	-358	131 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	114 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	21	18	184	184	-184	132 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	115 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	14	14	184	184	-184	133 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	116 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	15	15	184	184	-184	134 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	117 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	16	16	184	184	-184	135 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	118 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	17	17	184	184	-184	136 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	119 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	18	18	184	184	-184	137 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	120 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	19	19	184	184	-184	138 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	121 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	20	20	184	184	-184	139 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	122 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	21	21	184	184	-184	140 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	123 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	22	22	184	184	-184	141 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	124 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	23	23	184	184	-184	142 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	125 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	24	24	184	184	-184	143 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	126 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	25	25	184	184	-184	144 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	127 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	26	26	184	184	-184	145 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	128 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	27	27	184	184	-184	146 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	129 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	28	28	184	184	-184	147 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	130 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	29	29	184	184	-184	148 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	131 25% ConExpo 218	8	35	219	-11	113 25% Esso 220	12	22	21	-1	13 25% Empire 222	2	22	21	-1
62A 10% Agricu Co	30	30	184	184	-184	149 25% ASA 250	120	270	270	270	-	132 25% ConExpo 218														

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1974

Page 7

Large, Unused Reserves Seen

sq Boosting Capacity For Oil, Gas Output

By Juan de Onis

BUT, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Iraq, earth-largest oil producer in Middle East, is plowing back some of its revenues developing a greatly increased capacity for oil and natural gas production from enormous but neglected reserves.

Industry experts in the West have believed for a time that Iraq's fields contain oil and gas reserves second to Saudi Arabia's. It is felt that Iraq could displace its neighbor, Iran, as the second largest producer in the Persian Gulf during the coming decade—despite the fact that oil output now runs well over 2 million barrels a day, expected to rise to 2 million barrels a day by 1980.

Export from the southern fields has been difficult, even with the present limited production, because of the lack of a deep-water terminal. Until now, the loading facilities at Fao have been able to handle tankers' only up to 25,000 tons deadweight.

Supertanker Terminal

Construction is now underway on a \$300-million deep-water terminal in the Persian Gulf that will be able to handle supertankers of up to 300,000 tons. The offshore facilities are being built by Brown & Root Inc., a Houston-based subsidiary of Halliburton Co., and the onshore tank and pumping stations are under contract to Mannesmann.

In order to have greater flexibility in oil shipments, a two-way pipeline is being constructed between Haditha, in the Kirkuk region, and Fao at a cost of \$250 million so that oil can be shipped either through the Persian Gulf or to the Mediterranean.

This country of 11 million people, with a strong agricultural potential and ambitious industrial plans, can certainly use oil income now running at about \$7 billion a year for domestic development.

The budget for the current fiscal year is \$10 billion, with a little more than half devoted to the economic development plan. There is no surplus here from oil revenues.

The development plans include the installation, mainly in the Basrah area, of export refineries, plants to treat natural gas for shipment in liquid form and petrochemical capacity, including fertilizer plants using natural gas as a feed-stock.

Anger Sets Output Cuts in S., Europe

W YORK, Dec. 25 (AP-DJ)—The company has scheduled plant cuts for periods up to three at number of facilities in United States and abroad. The action affects some 20,000 workers and was taken in order to bring production levels in line with current sales rates, which are affected by the recession in the United States, and demand in other industrialized countries, Singer

plant closings are in addition to actions previously taken involved major reductions in firm's workforce for indefinite periods.

He said that unless there is a change in current economic trends, the company will need to schedule further production cuts and further cutbacks in the early part of next year.

Cost reduction programs involving the company's wide manufacturing and distribution system, including administrative expenses are also accelerated, Singer noted.

The company expects fourth-quarter operating results to reflect a loss. Full year results for 1974 are expected to show a profit from continuing operations, Singer said.

Singer spokesman said the would affect the company's sales throughout the world but Western Europe would least his since that is where it has its heaviest concentration of plants outside the United

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5.15.73 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% tax with Dfls. 2.24 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax laws.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th December, 1974.

Eurobond Issues In 1974 Decline To a 10-Year Low

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Eurobond borrowings this year totalling \$1,438 billion equivalent fell to the lowest level for some 10 years. Kredietbank Luxembourg reports.

Amounts raised in 1972 and 1973 totalled \$3,002 billion and \$3,513 billion respectively.

The bulk of short-term investments on the Eurodollar market was absorbed by British banks with the remainder going to Continental, notably Swiss, banks, the commission said. It was replying to a question by a French Parliament member, Pierre-Bernard Couste, who asked how petrofunds are being invested and shares were being invested and

By denomination, mark loans showed the largest percentage drop, to 231 million from 1,036 million, while dollar issues also more than halved to \$843 million from \$1,977 billion.

Offerings from U.S. borrowers fell to \$85 million from \$738 million, a reflection of better conditions for these borrowers on the New York market during the year, the bank said.

Sea Cable Repaired

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 25 (AP)—An undesignated telecommunications cable linking South Africa to Europe was repaired today, post office officials announced. The breakdown occurred Monday.

Detroit Workers Opt for Boredom

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 25 (NYT)—After working four weeks at a modern Swedish auto plant incorporating group assembly of engines, five of six American auto workers say they prefer the conventional production line as used in Detroit.

The group had been expected to find group assembly more challenging and gratifying than the monotonous work routines prevailing in the American car industry. However, only one worker had an unqualified positive reaction to the Swedish method. The others were willing to accept boredom and the freedom to lose themselves in their own thoughts while working, rather than accept a work situation demanding greater concentration and a faster pace.

The six workers were participants in an experiment conceived by the Ford Foundation and carried out in cooperation with Cornell University. The aim was to gain practical experience in the new forms of worker participation applied at the engine plant of SAAB-Scania's Scania division in Södersta, just south of Stockholm.

SAAB says it was the first automotive company to practice group assembly of engines instead of the conventional production line.

In group assembly, fitters work in teams of three, each assembling a complete engine, with the exception of work carried out at the pre-assembly stage. Each team can determine how work should be divided and how fast the work should be done.

SAAB spokesmen said a group assembly worker could take up to 30 minutes to perform a particular series of tasks, while the maximum time for any operation on a conventional assembly line is 13 minutes.

The six workers, aged 20 to 33, included two women. Three are employed by Cadillac, one

by Chevrolet, one by Plymouth and one by Ford. None holds any important union post. They were accompanied to Sweden by Prof. Arthur Weinberg of Cornell, who coordinated the project here.

Before leaving the United States all participants underwent at Cornell a week's introduction to Swedish working conditions. On their arrival at Södersta they received an additional introductory week devoted to the company, its program and trade union activities on the local level.

The next three weeks were spent on the shop floor, the six forming two assembly groups on separate shifts. During that time impressions were coordinated by Prof. Weinberg on the basis of frequent informal discussions with the six Americans.

At a news conference at the end of the visit, all six workers said they were impressed by the cleanliness, lighting, safety precautions and general attractiveness of the SAAB plant. They also found the noise level there considerably below that back home.

Joseph Rodriguez, 36, who is employed by Ford, said that while the American production of cars is much higher than the Swedish, the individual work pace in Sweden is faster. This is because the American car industry employs many more people, he said. He added that his work routine at home was more relaxed and did not require continuous concentration.

"I would prefer our system," Mr. Rodriguez said, "unless I could work at our pace here. It's too fast here."

William Cox, 33, of Plymouth, agreed about the faster pace at SAAB and added that, despite the greater job satisfaction afforded here, boredom could still be a factor in the long run.

Some Sell Stock Holdings to Raise Funds

U.S. Insurance Firms Have Cash Woes

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT)—

U.S. fire and casualty insurance companies, which provide hundreds of kinds of financial protection to millions of Americans, are running into financial problems themselves, and concern is mounting over the stability of some of them.

Neither underwriting nor investing—the industry's major sources of income—produced favorable results this year.

Inflation has driven up the costs of settling claims, while increases in rates have lagged behind. The value of capital surplus, which most fire and casualty companies have invested in stocks, has plummeted with the stock market.

"With two or three exceptions, everybody is in the same uncomfortable position as far as underwriting losses are concerned," said Carl Drake Jr., president of the St. Paul companies, parent

of St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Minnesota, one of the nation's largest fire and casualty companies.

"The action of the fourth-quarter stock market hasn't done much to reinforce the capital surplus position of some companies with heavy investments either," Mr. Drake added.

To offset some of the problems, companies have been selling their stock holdings, dropping some lines of insurance and raising rates.

Fire and casualty companies typically sell two to four times as much insurance as they hold in capital surplus, which is the fund from which claims are covered. Experience has shown the 4-to-1 ratio provides a comfortable operating margin.

But the rapid deterioration of the value of stock investments has thrown the ratio out of proportion this year. Some companies are said to have as much as eight to 10 times more insurance in force than they have surplus. Under such conditions, a sudden cascade of claims could be a disaster.

As a result of the delicate situation of many companies, those with poor credit ratings, such as St. Paul Fire, have been getting big infusions of money in efforts to restore stability.

Shares Sold

St. Paul Fire, for instance, has sold more than \$168 million of its common stock holdings this year, has received \$30 million cash from its parent company and has been given ownership of the life and title subsidiaries of the St. Paul companies, thus adding an additional \$60.8 million to the surplus. St. Paul Fire & Marine's ratio is now 5-to-1.

As another example, earlier this month International Telephone & Telegraph Co. transferred \$126 million in assets to its subsidiary, the Hartford Insurance Group, which before the infusion was running a 6-to-1 ratio.

Meanwhile Aetna Life & Casualty Co., another major fire and casualty underwriter, transferred \$50 million to the surplus of Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., its principal casualty company, which is now running a 5-to-1 ratio.

Industrywide, the common stocks held by fire and casualty insurers in their surplus accounts have dropped in value from an estimated \$19.8 billion in De-

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rember, 1973, to about \$12 billion this month, according to the Insurance Information Institute, a public relations agency for the fire and casualty industry.

Individually, the experience of some companies is even more instructive. When ITT announced the infusion of capital into Hartford Fire it said that the value of H.F.'s stocks in surplus account had declined from \$615 million in January to \$265 million this month.

While not releasing complete figures, Travellers Insurance said the value of its surplus invested in capital had dropped more than \$144 million this year, and Allstate Insurance Co., which is owned by Sears Roebuck & Co., the big retailer, has seen the value of its surplus drop by more than \$400 million this year.

Some companies, like St. Paul, are selling their stock investment but others, such as Allstate, say they will hold onto the stocks in hopes that in the long run the market will recover.

Calls Project Financial, Political Risk

Senate Unit Hits Siberia Gas Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (Renewable)—A congressional panel has raised serious new questions about whether it is worth the economic or political risks for the United States to help develop gas fields in Siberia.

The Senate subcommittee on multinationals corporations issued a little-noticed report this week that criticized proposals to assist financing of natural gas fields in Siberia, where the ground can be frozen solid to a depth of 1,500 feet.

"The projects are not commercially viable without \$7 billion of U.S. government credits and guarantees," said subcommittee chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"The financial risk of these projects, therefore, ultimately falls on the American taxpayer, not on the companies which stand to profit from them," Sen. Church said.

The critical report comes on the heels of new congressional directives in the trade bill and U.S. Export-Import Bank legislation that limits new overall bank loans and guarantees to the Soviet Union to \$500 million, with a \$400 million ceiling on gas and oil exploration projects in the Soviet Union.

Political Risks

Sen. Church said that plans to invest money in the so-called North Star and Yakutsk natural gas projects contained political risks as well as economic problems.

"At a time when the United States is struggling to reduce its dangerous dependence on Middle Eastern oil, these projects would create a new and equally risky dependence on the Soviet Union for up to 10 to 15 per cent of the East and West Coasts' estimated

1982 total natural gas needs," Sen. Church said.

There have been negotiations between three U.S. companies—Tenneco, Texas Eastern Transmission Co., and the engineering firm of Brown & Root Inc.—with the Soviet Union for an estimated \$4.5-billion project to develop the known gas reserves in north central Siberia, called the Yakutsk project.

The Senate subcommittee estimated that, if the exploratory phase proves there is sufficient gas reserves, the development stage would cost \$5 billion.

In analyzing the projects, the subcommittee staff said, "Careful investigation and extensive hearings by the subcommittee on two projects now under discussion between U.S. companies and Soviet officials to produce liquefied natural gas in Siberia for export to the United States, raised serious questions about the economic feasibility and the political desirability of such ventures."

ITT Accepts Offer by U.S.

After Threat of New Probe

By William D. Smith

man said it also found the Justice Department plan acceptable.

However, federal judge Joseph Blumenthal declined to immediately accept the proposal agreed on by both ITT and the Justice Department and said he would take the whole matter under advisement.

He indicated that he favored a thorough study of the proposal to reopen the Hartford Fire acquisition.

ITT says it has been unable to find a buyer with an offer it considered acceptable for either Avis or Levitt. The most recent offer for Avis came from UAL Inc., parent company of United Air Lines. This offer was terminated.

ITT has attributed its difficulty in divesting itself of the two subsidiaries to stock market conditions and troubles in the home construction field.

Japan Productivity Off

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP-DJ)—The Japan productivity center said yesterday that the productivity index of workers in the manufacturing industry was 140.5 in September, down 3.7 per cent from a year earlier. The index based on 1970 equals 100. Officials cited demand-control policies by the government.

This financing has been arranged privately.

\$150,000,000

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Commerzbank A.G.

Cayman Islands Branch

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Cross										Cross										Cross										Cross											
Continued from page 6.					High-Low					Stocks and Div in S					Stocks and Div in S					Stocks and Div in S					Stocks and Div in S					Stocks and Div in S					Stocks and Div in S						
N	I	S	P/E	100s	N	I	S	P/E	100s	N	I	S	P/E	100s	N	I	S	P/E	100s	N	I	S	P/E	100s	N	I	S	P/E	100s	N	I	S	P/E	100s							
254 18% Foothill 40	10	21	21	22	131	134	136	—	—	264 12% Hyatt 40	0	3	12	12	124	12	12	—	—	274 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
20 10% Franklin 40	10	24	24	24	131	134	136	—	—	284 14% Hyattom 24	3	3	42	42	42	42	42	—	—	294 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
274 3% FreeM 1.50	4	50	50	50	224	224	224	—	—	304 14% ICN Pharm 14	7	19	21	21	21	21	21	—	—	314 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
234 3% Fruh 1.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	324 14% IChP 1.50	7	19	21	21	21	21	21	—	—	334 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
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9 2% GableInd 71	2	5	5	5	16	16	16	—	—	344 14% IDC RI 224	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	354 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
174 6% GAF Co 52	3	2	7	7	64	64	64	—	—	364 14% ILG pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	374 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 6% GATRan 1.50	5	25	25	25	164	164	164	—	—	384 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	394 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% Gaus 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	404 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	414 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GCA Cable 44	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	424 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	434 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GCI 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	444 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	454 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GCI 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	464 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	474 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% Gen Dyn 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	484 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	494 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GenPort 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	504 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	514 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GECA Core 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	524 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	534 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GECA Core 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	544 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	554 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GECA Core 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164	164	—	—	564 14% ILL pf 0.30	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	574 15% NYSE 230	5	67	154	156	168	14	12	12	12	12	104 7% RGR 230	5	25	76	76	76	12	12	12	12	12
134 4% GECA Core 2.50	4	50	50	50	164	164																																			

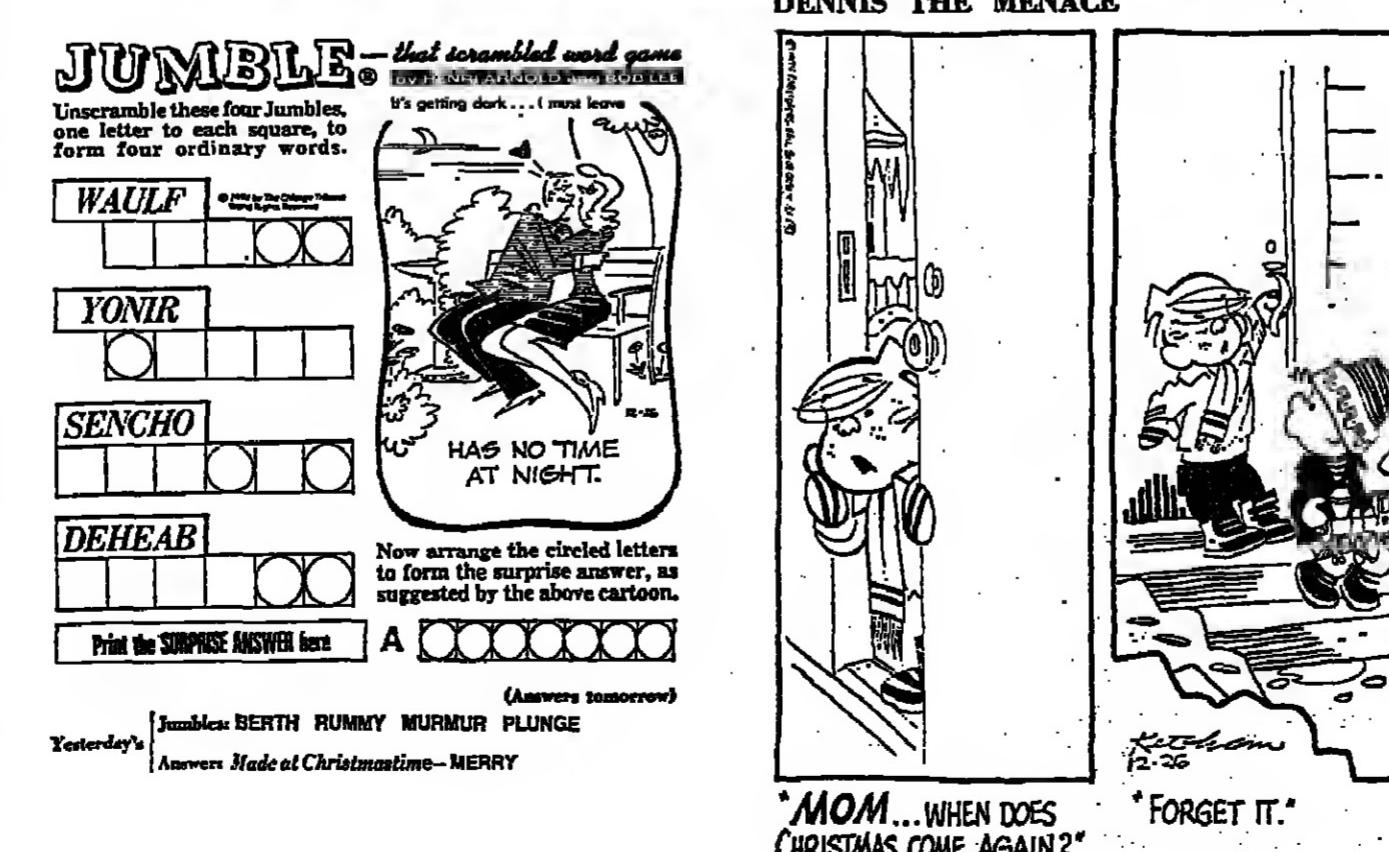
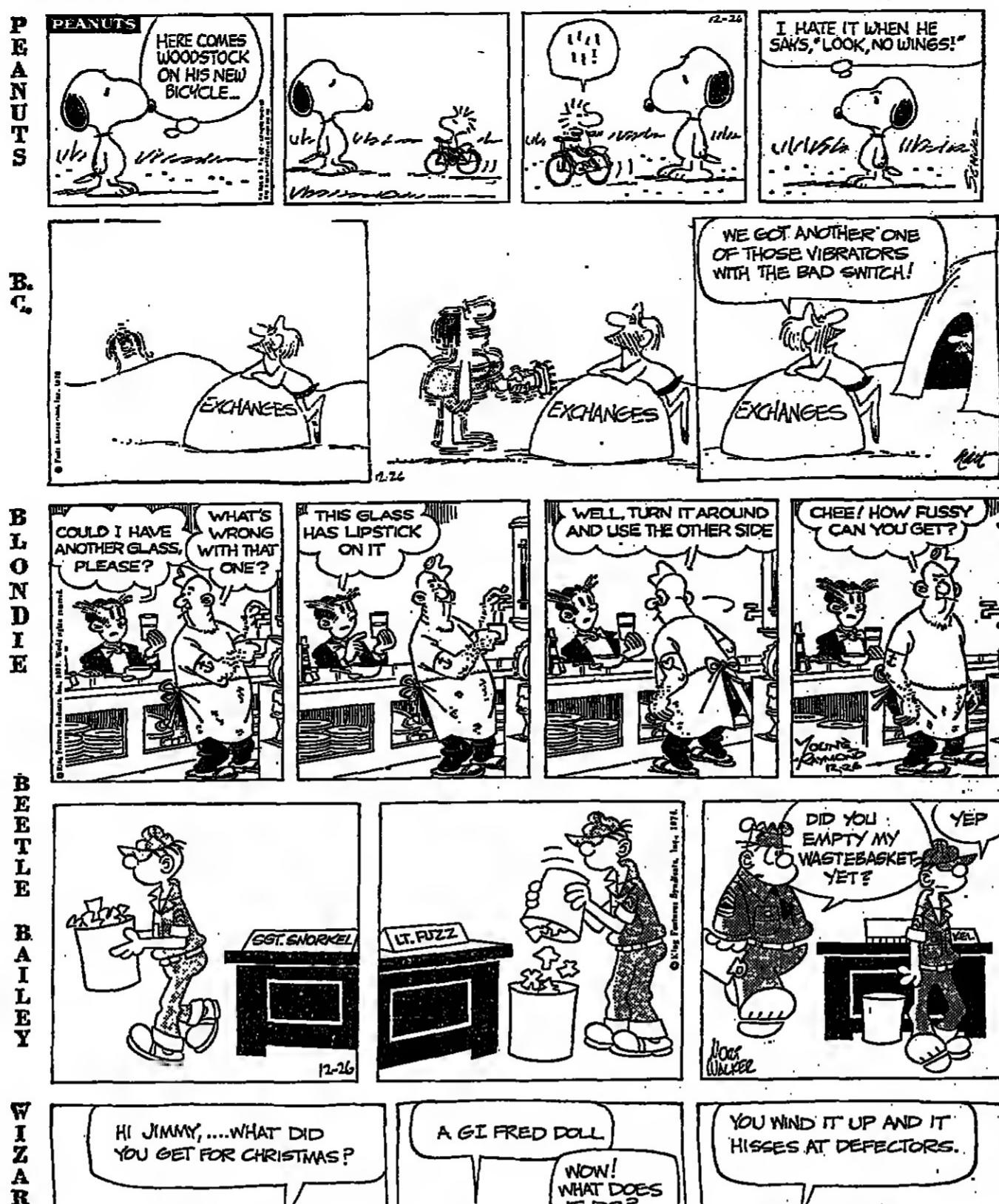
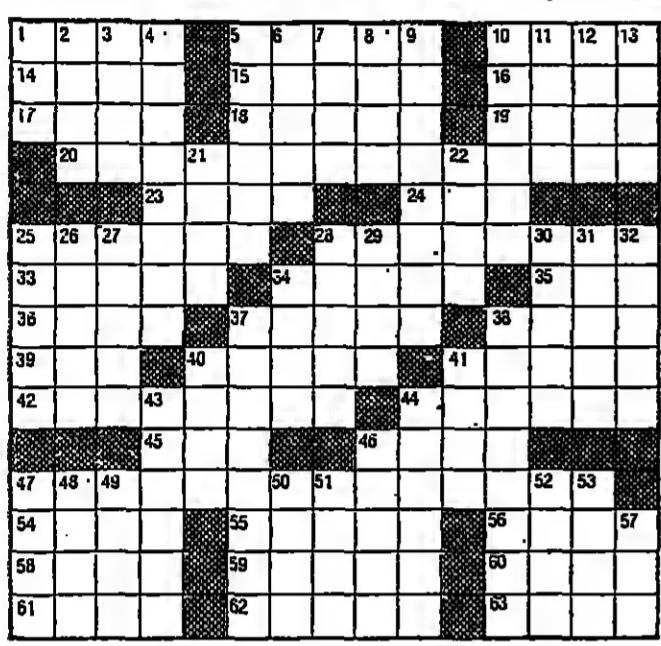
American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Straw
- 46 Dazzles
- 13 Kind of skirt
- 5 Chest
- 47 Wedge of a sort
- 21 Cartoonist Jay
- 10 Places for
- 54 Tree of Ceylon
- Darling
- parishioners
- 55 Throw in the
- 22 Small spring
- 14 Own up to
- 56 Self-placental
- 25 Mythological
- 15 Spanish city
- 58 Bewilder
- trio
- Soviet river
- 59 Error's partner
- 26 Lyrical piece
- 17 Art style
- 60 Diminutive
- 27 Nepery
- 18 Provoked
- suffix
- 28 Santiago's land
- 19 Ended, in France
- 61 Malamutes'
- 29 Columbo
- 20 Follow a cat's
- burden
- 30 Papal cape
- example
- 62 Moments of
- 31 Office clerk
- 23 Math ratio
- time
- 32 Vians
- 24 Golf-course area
- 63 Korean
- 33 Snake's
- 25 Murder or
- statesman
- maneuver
- burglary
- 64 Small-minded
- 36 Businessmen
- Broke a promise
- 65 Accomplishes
- 38 Decree
- 33 Imitating
- 66 Donna or Robert
- 40 Spified
- 34 Fall guy
- 67 Speculated
- 43 Residies
- 35 River, in Spain
- 68 Snakes'
- 36 Chinese group
- 69 Maneuver
- 37 Western capital
- 70 Dwindle
- 38 Snake's
- 39 Alto
- 71 Exchange
- 30 Statesmen
- 40 Decree
- 41 Donna or Robert
- 42 Final effort
- 43 Speculated
- 43 Domains of a
- 44 Residies
- 45 Loading
- 46 Attaches
- 47 Attaches
- 48 Slim
- 49 Slime
- 50 Mrs. Helmer
- 51 One of a pair
- 52 Of office
- 53 Observance
- 54 Mr. Hunter
- 55 Born, in France



BOOKS

HUNGER'S ROGUES

On the Black Market in Europe, 1948
By Jacques Sandulescu. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 280 pp. \$7.50.

GOOD MEN STILL LIVE!

(*"I am the other Karel Capek"*):

The Odyssey of a Professional Prisoner

By Alan Levy. J. Philip O'Hara. 315 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by S.K. Oberbeck

ROMANIA'S Soviet rulers arrested Jaques Sandulescu on his way to school one morning in 1945 and shipped him off to a back-breaking year in a Donbas mine. His age was 16. His crime: to be "on the way to school at the wrong moment in history." He made a miraculous escape, despite feet infected by gangrene, and ended up in post-war Siberia.

His saga reads like a novel, too, and is uniquely personal panorama of the entire post-war era in Eastern Europe.

Capek was freed in 1960, and was driving a cab when he met American author Alan Levy. Both men and their families went through Prague's "spring" and the Warsaw Pact invasion together and eventually left the tortured nation.

With occasional asides of his own, author Levy wisely allows Capek to narrate the inspiring, often oddly ironic story of life under Stalin's thumb.

Some of his cellmates were convicted by boy scouts. Prisoners were herded to the mines in tunnels of barbed wire, a human chain that ruefully dubbed itself "The March of the Radioactive Fairies" slipping and slogging through icy mud.

The black market was "the real economy," says the author, "the reality of the times. Diseased as it was, it was the life and pulse of Europe... It had the terrible vitality of an animal struggling to stay alive."

A dry-eyed fatalism infuses the bleak narration of two years as Stalin's guest, but there is a Balkan twinkle of relief as he describes the dreary DP camps, with their sly mirth, that recalls the gritty gaiety of Brecht's "Three Penny Opera."

The "rogues" threw raucous dance parties in the camp canteen, fueled by liquor from stolen sugar and attended by distinguished Germans seeking family and contacts on the black market.

The strapping, young Romanian was soon toting up treasure in terms of cartons of cigarettes, cans of Spam, chocolate bars—the prime currency of the market and the camps.

His escapades include endless variations in pilfering the fabulous cornucopia of Allied PX rations and UN aid and pyramiding the booty and hungry mobs "that might literally tear him apart" for several kilos of sugar or meat.

In fact, declares Sandulescu, the DP's ate far better than the defeated Germans. One memorable character, a Corsican bandit DP, ran an incredible bazaar inside a camp, amassing diamonds, aristocrats gladly traded for a speck of real coffee.

** * * * *
In 1949, Czech Karel Capek, 18, was beginning his life as a "pro-

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 11 countries throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive. Works Last on Week List

Week	Fiction	Non-fiction	Books
1	Centennial by James Michener	1	17
2	Something Happened by Joseph Heller	2	9
3	The Three-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	3	14
4	The Pirate, by Harold Robbins	4	16
5	John Le Carre's Espionage Spy	5	22
6	The Dogs of War by Fredrick Forsyth	6	31
7	Carry On, Doctor by Peter Benchley	7	41
8	Harlequin by Morris West	8	7
10	The Economy Tower, by John Fowles	10	5

GENERAL	
All Things Bright and Beautiful by James Herriot	1 11
Tales of Power, by Carlos Fuentes	2 1
A Bridge Too Far by Cornelius Ryan	3 13
The Palace Guard, by Dan Pashman and Gary Paul Gates	4 3
The Bearskin, by Charles Berlitz	5 3
The Dogs of War by Fredrick Forsyth	6 21
The Three-Per-Cent Solution, by Peter Benchley	7 1
Carry On, Doctor by John Le Carre	8 22
Harlequin by Morris West	9 7
The Economy Tower, by John Fowles	10 5

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from the final, South brought home an "impossible" contract, taking full advantage of some slight defensive errors. He was surprised to hear a one-spade opening bid on his right. He had an automatic pass, but had something to think about when West's response of two diamonds was passed around to him.

South balanced with two hearts, and again was surprised when West tried two spades. East would no doubt have reverted to diamonds, but North raised his partner in hearts. West, venturing a double, was right in thinking that three hearts could be beaten but the defense slipped.

The opening lead was the spade queen, and East overtook with the king, which proved to be an error. He wanted to play trumps, and was not sure that his partner could safely lead them. West captured the heart king with the ace and returned a trump, which was won in the closed hand with the queen.

Next the spade ten was led from the closed hand, and a diamond was thrown from the dummy. This was an elegant deception, since it was now hard for the defense to appreciate that South planned to get rid of all dummy's clubs. An immediate club discard might have alerted them to declarer's plan.

NORTH ♠ 8 ♥ 1032 ♦ A32 ♦ 108543
WEST ♠ Q4 ♦ A4 ♦ Q564 ♦ KJ10 ♦ K92 ♦ SOUTH ♠ 1097653 ♦ KQJ5 ♦ Q76 ♦ AJ
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: North: East: South
Pass: Pass: 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass: Pass: 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass: Pass: Pass
Dbl: Pass: Pass: Pass
West led the spade queen.

Starr Named Coach of Packers

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).— Calling Winston Churchill England's dark days, asking for divine guidance, Starr yesterday accepted initial posts of general manager-coach of the Green Bay Packers.

ice upon a time, under Lombardi, the Packers were the finest team in the National Football League—and was the quarterback often dubbed by Lombardi "my coach in the field."

Lombardi moved on to Washington, creating a contract and replaced by Phil Bengtson '68 and then Dan Devine in Devine quit last week to me head coach at Notre Dame after the Packers went through a season with six wins and eight defeats.

After joining the Packers in after an undistinguished career at the University of Iowa, in fact, the Packers chose him until almost other colleagues had been fired.

Three years later, Lombardi

over the squad and a year

that the Pack made the

rods for the first time in

campaigns.

Although Starr hadn't played

in 1972, had gone into televi-

sion and ran a successful auto-

agency, he said he had

responded to a higher calling:

"Every man there comes

his lifetime that special

moment when he is . . . tapped on the shoulder and offered that chance to do a very special thing . . ." he explained yesterday, quoting Churchill.

Then he asked the people of Green Bay, Wisc., including the 45-man board of directors, for "prayers and patience."

The Packers are owned by the community, with about 1,700 shareholders. The team is serious business in Green Bay, which remained a major thoroughfare Vince Lombardi Avenue.

The Packers in Lombardi's 1959-1967 reign won 141 games, lost 39 and tied 4. They also took five NFL titles during the Lombardi-Starr years and Super Bowls I and II in 1967 and 1968. "I am absolutely ecstatic about this," said Starr. "I ask the prayers and patience of Packer fans everywhere—we will earn everything else."

His former teammates were pleased by the appointment. "I'm a Bart Starr fan," said Ray Nitschke, the old linebacker. "He'd do a great job."

Gale Gillingham, the guard, suggested that "Bart will help the Packers return to the championship days when things were a lot more pleasant."

Starr (his given names were Bryan Bartlett) established NFL records for pass-completion percentage and lowest interception percentage. He starred at Sidney Lanier Prep in Montgomery, Ala., and made Alabama's team as a sophomore.



Bart Starr
head of the Pack.

more. Injuries cut short his college career and he finished as a bench-warmer.

Now Starr, who will be 41 on Jan. 9, has a three-year contract in one of professional sports' most glamorous positions.

He is only the Packers' eighth coach since the team began play in 1921. Curly Lambeau was the first, and he led the squad until 1949. He was followed by Gene Ronzani, Lyle Blackburn, Scooter McLean and Lombardi. Since Lombardi left, the team has posted only two winning campaigns.

Road Leads to Losses

Home Is the Best Place To Be in NFL Playoffs

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).— How much does the home field count in a National Football League playoff game?

"Weather won't be a factor," Chuck Kuhn, the coach of the Los Angeles Rams, said, referring to the anticipated chill in Bloomington, Minn., where the Rams will face the Vikings for the National Football Conference title on Sunday. "Weather doesn't block or tackle."

Perhaps not, but statistics show that the home team has won nine of the last 10 post-season games over the last two years in the NFL, including all four last weekend.

In the five years of the current playoff format, home teams have won 20 of the 28 games, a .714 percentage, or almost three of every four games.

George Allen, for all his opening-game magic and "future is now" mystique, has never won a playoff game on the road, either at Los Angeles or Washington. And although Bud Grant insists that "I don't see weather as a factor," the Minnesota coach was quick to ship his troops south to Tulsa, Okla., for three days last week to sharpen up for the 30-14 victory over the Rams.

"I'd like to guess there's some homefield advantage," said Dave Osborn, the Viking running back from Canada, N.D., who is in his 10th season. "Regardless of who you play at this point, you have to play against a fine team. You need a little something extra here and there."

Isiah Robertson, the hero of the 19-10 Los Angeles triumph over the Redskins, apparently is not bothered by the weather or the Viking attack.

"Chuck Foreman will have his

work cut out for him next Sunday," said Robertson, whose 33-yard scoring runback with a Sonny Jurgens pass sealed the Rams' victory. "The same thing will happen to Foreman that happened to Larry Brown."

Perhaps. But Robertson, a fourth-year pro from Southern U., has never tried defending against a pass receiver in Bloomington, Minn., on a December afternoon when the normal high temperature is 24 degrees and the normal low eight degrees.

The last time the Rams and Vikings played, LA won, 20-17, in a 30-degree California heat. Hart had his finest day as a pro, completing 23 of 30 passes for 268 yards, including his last 10 in a row.

Coincidentally, Jim Hart, the Cardinal quarterback, had a similar hot hand against Minnesota earlier in the year at St. Louis with 28 of 42 for 333. In 20-degree Bloomington weather last Saturday, when passes bounced off brittle fingers, Hart managed only 14 of 40 for 200 yards.

Psychologically, Knox cannot afford to let the weather depress the Rams. But key defensive players like Jack Youngblood, a Floridian, and Fred Dryer, a beach boy, and Harold Jackson, the wide receiver from Mississippi, may be much more comfortable in the LA Coliseum, even with its wind and snow.

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Snyder has made Minnesota a four-point favorite over the Rams, who have lost all five playoff games on the road dating back to the 1950 championship classic against Cleveland (28-30).

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